Right to Information Act, 2005: A Study of its implementation in Himachal Pradesh

A
Synopsis

SUBMITTED TO HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY, SHIMLA
IN PARTIAL FULFILMET OF THE REQUIRMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

2012

Supervised By:
Prof. Mamta Mokta
Department of Public Administration

Submitted By:
Deepak Sharma

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY,
SUMMER HILL, SHIMLA-5

INTRODUCTION

"If you don't ask, you don't get"
Mahatma Gandhi

Information is power; information will make the people informed and the informed individual become enlightened individual. Primarily people need information about the functions, activities and resources allocations of the government. By getting this information from the government people can ensure their entitlement. Basically people should know as citizen what there entitlements are, how they are being delivered, and how they are to be claimed. The delivery mechanism and the institutional process should be known to the people. It is the most important point at the individual level. Secondly, people collectively need information to check whether public officer and institutions are functioning well. There is an underlying assumption beneath these two demands. Government and administrative institutions are not transparent and accountable to the people in India today. Further they are not delivering services as stipulated. Moreover, they are authoritarian in nature, not proactive and they are non- responsive to people.[1]People are not aware which institution is performing what function. In this way our governing and administrative mechanism is mystified and complicated. It is well known fact that large scale corruption takes place in public Offices.[2]

In most of the countries where large scale administrative reforms have been carried out, emphasis has been laid on liberalizing the extent to which details of policy, performance and other information about government activities are made available to the general public.[3] In recent years there has been an almost unstoppable global trend towards recognition of the right to Information by countries, inter-governmental organizations, civil-society and the people. The Right to Information has been recognised as a fundamental human right, which upholds the inherent dignity of all human beings. It forms the crucial underpinning of participatory democracy. It is essential to ensure accountability and good governance. The greater is the access of the citizen to information, the

---

1 Gandhi Rajiv, "Responsive and Representative Administration: Panchayati Raj" Inaugural speech at the workshop of District Collectors and Magistrates on Responsive Administration, Hydrabad, Feb.13, 1988. G. Palanithurai (ed) Rajiv Gandhi`s vision on Local governance, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2009, pp.33-79.

2 Earn H. was inferred at the dawn of Independence, for more details, A.D.Gorwala Report of Public Administration of Efficient Conduct of State Enterprises, Government of India, 1951, Paul A. Appleby, Public Administration in India, Report of a Survey Delhi, Mangal Publication, 1953.

3 Fadia .B .L, Fadia. Kuldeep, "Administrative Theories and Concepts", Openness and Right to Information, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2009, pp.767.

greater the responsiveness of government to community needs. Alternatively, the greater the restrictions that are placed an access, the greater the feelings of 'powerlessness' and alienation. Without information people cannot adequately exercise their rights as citizen. The Right to Information is not an elite issue. It is a day today issue relating to the legal rights of an individual.[4] It is a mile stone for good-governance and can help the common citizen especially the poor and underprivileged to get their due from government. [5] To ensure the mass awareness of decision making and to pave the way for people's participation many countries across the world prioritise freedom of expression, one of the pillars of sound and healthy democracy. The right to access information is integral to freedom of expression and without access to information; freedom of expression will be meaningless. [6]

Article 19 of the universal declaration of the human right and expression, they includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information without any idea through any media and regardless of frontiers. [7] Right to Information means the freedom of people to have access to government information. It implies that the citizens and non-governmental organisations should enjoy a reasonably access to files and documents pertaining to governmental operations, decisions and performance. In other words, it means openness and transparency in the functioning of the government. Thus, it is antithetical to secrecy in public administration. [8]

Evolution

People's right to information has been widely accepted as a basic prerequisite for the effective functioning of the democracy. Over forty countries across the world have comprehensive laws to facilitate access to state records and more than thirty are in the process of electing such legislation.

---

4 Ahmad. Shamshood, "Right to Information: Issue of Administrative Efficiency, Public Accountability and Good Governance in India", The Indian Journal of Public Administration, July-Sept.2009, vol. LV, No.-3, pp.564-564.

5 Jain.N.K. "Right to Information concept law Practices", Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2007. pp.69.

6 Nayak. Venkatash and Mirtra Rashmi, "Right to Information the most precious right" The Tribune, Sept. 30, 2007. pp.12.

7 Mokta .Mamta and Jyoti.Vivek, "The RTI Act 2005 as a potent weapon in the hands of citizen: present status and issues". The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3, pp.594-608.

8 Laxmikant. M, "Public Administration", Accountability and Control, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd. New Delhi, 2009, pp. 232.

Right to Information: International Scenario

Scandinavian Countries

Sweden was the first country in the world to introduce the Right to Information. It had conferred this right on its citizens through a direct constitutional provision, way back in 1766. In this country, access to government documents is a right and non-access an exception.

Sweden was followed by other Scandinavian counties but very latterly. Thus, Finland enacted the freedom of information legislation in 1951. Both Denmark and Norway have made the similar legislations in the same year 1970[9].

U.S.A

The United States enacted a freedom of information Act (FOIA) in 1966 and introduced amendments in 1974 and 1986. The act is applicable to government agencies. 'Agencies' include the whole executive arm of the state as well as military department, government corporations and government controlled corporations and any independent regulatory agency[10].

Britain

In Britain, the Fulton committee (1966-1968) found too much of secrecy in public administration. Hence, it recommended an inquiry into the Official Secrets Act, 1911. In 1972, the Frank Committee also made the similar recommendations. Hence, in 1988 the act was amended to narrow the scope of official information falling within its ambit. Finally, the U.K. Freedom of Information Act came into force on Jan. 1, 2005[11].

South Africa

IN South Africa the Right to Information is guaranteed by constitution itself. This right of citizens has been further reinforced by enacting legislation in 2000. This right is provided on information held by both the government and private parties[12].

Japan

The legislation was adopted in 1999, but was to come into effect only on April 2001. It is argued that the two year gap was to enable the government to prepare its administrative mechanism for compliance with the procedure of the legislation[13].

Pakistan

---

[9] www.rtiawards.org
[10] www.rtitech.com
[11] www.rtibritain.com
[12] www.rti.org/page.cfm
[13] www.rti.org/experts.cfm

The draft ordinance to provide the transparency and freedom of information was enacted in Aug. 2000. It extends to the whole of Pakistan[14].

France, Netherland and Austria

France, Netherland and Austria have made the similar legislations in the year 1970s[15].

Canada

In Canada the access to information act allows citizen to demand records from federal bodies. This is enforced by the information commissioner of Canada. There is also a complementary *Private Act,* introduced in 1983. The purpose of the Private Act is to extend the present laws of Canada that protect the privacy of individuals with respect to personnel information about themselves held by a federal government institution and that provide individuals with right to access to that information[16].

New Zealand

In New Zealand, the relevant legislation is the Official Information Act 1982. This implemented a general policy of openness regarding official documents and replaced the Official Secret Act[17].

China

Apparently influenced by the positive impact made by India's RTI Act, China has tightened laws to secure information within the gambit of its one party system, granting citizen's right to sue government agencies for failing to disclose information. Though the one party state ruled by Communist Party of China (CPC) had brought about regulations on government information disclosure in May 2008[18].

The enactment of law by other countries of the world:

- Thailand and Ireland have made the law in the same year 1997.
- Bulgaria enacted it in 2000.
- Hong Kong enacted it in Dec. 1996.
- Scottish parliament passed this act in 2002.
- Montenegro, a freedom of Information law was passed in 2005.[19]

Information Act in India:

The Right to Information Bill, 2004 was tabled on 23rd Dec. 2004 during the winter Session of the Lok Sabha. The Bill was based largely on

---

[14] www.blog.rtipakisthan.com
[15] www.rti4success.org
[16] www.publicconsultinggroup.com
[17] www.rti.co.nz
[18] The Tribune, "Now, Chinese can sue govt. on failure to give info!" vol.131.no. 226 (H.P. Edition),August17, 2011,pp.1.
[19] Jain.N.K. "Right to Information Concept Law Practice", Necessity of Right to Information and Position in other Countries, Regal Publications New Delhi, 2007, pp. 16-51.

the recommendations submitted to the government by the National Advisory Council. The Bill introduced in Parliament, was referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee[20].

On its recommendations in 2005, the Parliament has enacted a new legislation- The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No 22/2005).The new act replaces the old Freedom of Information Act, 2002, which was un-notified and hence, not operational. This Act gives Indians (except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who have their own special law) access to government's records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a "public authority" (a body of government or instrumentality of state) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within 30 days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerise their record for dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and come into force on 13 Oct. 2005[21].

Main Features of RTI:

The Right to Information Act is a codification of this important right of citizen. The right existed since the time India become a republic, but was difficult to enforce without going to Court. The Act and its rules include the following:

- Define a format for requisitioning information.
- A time period within which information must be provided, namely 30 days.
- Methods of giving the information.
- Some charges for applying. The principle is that charges should minimum, more as a token. They are not representative of the cost, which may be incurred.
- Some exemptions of information, which will not be given.
- Citizens can ask for information by getting Xerox copies of documents, permissions, policies and decisions.
- Inspection of files can also be done and samples can be asked for.
- All administrative offices of public authorise have to appoint 'Public Information Officers (PIO)[22].
- Citizens apply for information to the Public Information Officers of the concerned office.
- If information s not provided or wrongly refused, the citizens can go in appeal to an Appellate Authority who would be an official in the same

[20] http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org
[21] Right to Information Act, 2005, Section 1(3).
[22] Singh Vivek Kumar, "Significant Issue in Public Administration", Right To Information , Unique Publishers New Delhi,2010,pp.19-24.

department, senior to the PIO. The Appellate Authority has to give a decision in 30 days.

- If this too not give a satisfactory result, one can appeal to the State or Central Information Commissioner, which is an independent Constitutional Authority, established under the act.
- The act provides for a penalty for delay on the PIO at a rate of Rs. 250 per day of delay, or for malafide denial of information. In case of information being delayed, no charges for information are to be paid.
- Information can be demanded from all public authorities.
- Thus RTI provides for a time bound and defined process for citizens to access information about all action taken by the public authority.
- The Penal provision on PIO is the real teeth of the act, which ensure that the PIO cannot treat citizen's demands for information in a cavalier manner.[23]
- State Level Laws:
- Even before the central legislation was passed, some of the states have introduced their own right to information legislation. The first amongst these was Tamil Nadu. The state the respective years of the enactment of the legislation are mentioned below in table 1.2:-

- Table 1.2
- **Enactment of RTI Act in different states of India**

Sr.No.	States	Year of Enactment
1.	Tamil Nadu	1997
2.	Goa	1997
3.	Rajasthan	2000
4.	Karnataka	2000
5.	Delhi	2001
6.	Maharashtra	2002
7.	Assom	2002
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2003
9.	J&K	2004
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2005
11.	Gujarat	2005
12.	Haryana	2005
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2006
14.	Kerala	2006

Source: M. Lakshmikant, Tata McGrawhill.

[23] Jain.N.K., "Right to Information Concept Law Practice", Necessity of Right to Information and Position in other Countries, Regal Publications New Delhi, 2007, pp. 13-14.

RTI Act in Himachal Pradesh

The Himachal Pradesh State Information Commission (constituted vide notification dated 4.2.2006) started functioning with effect from 1st March, 2006 with headquarter at Shimla (Room No.222, Armsdale Building, H.P. Secretariat) after Shri P.S. Rana assumed the office of the first State Information Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh. The commission was provided office space in the Armsdale Building of the State Secretariat and was provided all the necessary facilities by the State Government. During the year 2007-08, the strength of the Commission was increased by creating one post of State Information Commissioner and Shri S.S.Parmar, IAS (HP 1971), the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, was appointed as State Information Commissioner in the Himachal Pradesh State Information Commission on 29.06.2007. Shri Bhim Sen has assumed the office of Chief Information Commissioner on 25th March, 2011. For the smooth implementation of the RTI Act, 2005, the Stete Government formulated "The Himachal Pradesh Right to Information Rules 2006" and notified these rules on 21st January, 2006. The Himachal Vidhan Sabha Secretariat Right to Information (Regulation of fee & cost) Rules, 2006 and notified on 15th June,2006 and the High Court of Himachal Pradesh Right to Information Rule 2005 was notified on 30th November, 2005. These Rules came into force from the dates of their publication in the gazette. These rules have since been amended to make certain changes about the payments of fee/additional fee etc.[24]

Review of Literature

It is quite essential that a beginner should acquaint himself/herself with hole of available literature in the concerned field before he/she embarks upon the field of investigation. The through grasps of existing literature are an essential prerequisite for the researchers. Some of the books and articles on RTI Act, historical background of RTI and RTI Act, 2005 are being reviewed in the proceeding paragraphs.

Books

Johnson (2006) [25]

Peter's research and writing spring from his fascination with children's learning and, no less, teacher's teaching and learning. He believes that education is not simply about delivering information to children and getting them to read fast. Rather, he thinks it is about building a just, caring, democratic society and that doing so will not detract from more

---

[24] State Information Commission Himachal Pradesh 5th Report April, 2009 to March 31,2010, pp.13-14.

[25] Johnson. H. Peter, "RTI in Literacy: Responsive and Comprehensive", International Reading Association, 2006.

obviously practical educational goals such as ensuring that all children acquire productive literacy. As a result, Peter studies the consequences of our teaching and assessment practices for the lives of children and teachers and for the kinds of literacy children acquire.

Rodney D. Ryder (2006)[26]

Thos book contains six chapters. This book is a report, a legal reference work but most of all in the broadest sense an account of global and particularly Indian Struggle for still in completely defined RTI Act. This book analyse the Right to information Act in India, Structure, process, state laws on RTI, International Conventions and Declarations and future expectations.

Srivastava (2006) [27]

The author has made a sincere effort to consolidate all laws relating to right to Information Act and to present the subject in lucid language. This book contains RTI Act 2005, obligations on public authorities, Central Information commission, State Information commission, powers and functions of the commission, appeals and penalties. The text is supported by the judgements of State and Central Information Commission.

Goel (2007) [28]

The author feels that RTI Act, 2005 is a landmark for good-governance and can help the common citizens especially the poor and underprivileged to get their due from the government. However this will depend upon implementation of the act in letter and spirit. In short, according to the author accountability, responsiveness, corruption free administration, sensitivity and ethical and moral values are key factors of good-governance.

Jain (2007)[29]

This book is a very important book on RTI containing 29 chapters. This book deals with the legal aspects relating to freedom of information. The book, in short and brief, has dealt with the evolution of the Right to Information and position in other countries. Apart from these aspects, all the relevant Legislation, and the Constitutional aspects also have been incorporated. The subject has been dealt with, in a methodical fashion and other connected legislations also had been incorporated.

---

26 Ryder D. Rodney, "Right to Information-Law Policy and Practice", Wadhwa and Companey Nagpur 2006.

27 Srivastava A.B, " Right to Information Laws" , Law Publishers Pvt. Ltd 2006.

28 Goel S.L., "Right to Information and Good Governance", Deep and Deep Publication PVT. LTD. New Delhi 2007.

29 Jain.N.K., "Right to Information Concept Law Practice", Regal Publications New Delhi, 2007.

Barowalia (2008)[30]

Author has tried to write the commentary on the Right to Information Act, 2005, wherein, efforts have been put in to provide a complete code on the subject by explaining each and every provision of the Act with pertinent comments and other related Laws such as, The official Secrets Act 1923, The Public Record Act1997, The Right to Information Act 2002 etc.

Joghrao (2009)[31]

This book is divided into ten chapters. This book contains meaning, significance, scope, a factual case study, historical evolution, jurisprudential and philosophically foundations; (a constitutional, legal and human right perspective) also contains regulations of fees and cost rule 2005. The Central Information Commission and State Information commission, their term of office and condition of service, their removal, power and function, appeals and penalties etc.

Joghrao (2009)[32]

In this book the author explained the law pertaining to Right to Information Act 2005 within various states of India. He has also explained the information acts in various others countries including Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, South Africa, Pakistan and other 27 countries.

Shrivastava (2009)[33]

This book is an attempt to provide a global perspective to this important issue of human kind that is RTI. With examples from different parts of the globe, this book presents a rather comprehensive view of the trends, opportunities and threats which activists, bureaucrats, politicians and above the common people find useful. The right to information (or freedom of information) has now emerged a key component in credible democratic governance and is vital for promoting 'open governance and the accountability of public decision makers as well as for strengthening transparency, participation and the rule of law. The right to information is not only fundamental for an open and democratic society but is a key weapon in the fight against poverty and corruption leading to accelerating human development. More than 80 countries already have an FOI/RTI law and other are proceeding towards it. There are country-specific manuals and studies, there are many websites devoted to FOI issues, but there is not a

---

30 Barowalia J.N., "Commentary on Right to Information Act" Universal Law Publication Co. Ltd. 2008.

31 Joghrao V.S., "Law Relating to Right to information" , Vol.1 ,Pantagon Press New Delhi, 2009.

32 Joghrao V.S., "Law Relating to Right to information" , Vol.2 ,Pantagon Press New Delhi, 2009.

33 Shrivastava K. M, "The Right to Information: A Global Perspective", Lancer Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2009.

single book, which looks at the subject from global perspective. The book is an attempt to fill this void.

Dadwal (2010)[34]

This book is a very important book on RTI containing 12 chapters. This book deals with the legal aspects relating to freedom of information. The book, in short and brief, has dealt with the evolution of the Right to Information and position in other countries. In this book the author explained the law pertaining to Right to Information Act 2005 within various states of India. He has also explained the information acts in various others countries. According to the author accountability, responsiveness, corruption free administration, sensitivity and ethical and moral values are key factors of good-governance. At the end, author has given some landmark rulings on RTI and has offered some suggestion for the better implementation of the act.

Verma (2011)[35]

In this book the author explained the law pertaining to Right to Information Act 2005 within various states of India. The author has made a sincere effort to consolidate all laws relating to right to Information Act and to present the subject in lucid language. This book contains RTI Act 2005, obligations on public authorities, Central Information commission, State Information commission, powers and functions of the commission, appeals and penalties. The text is supported by the judgements of State and Central Information *Commission.*

Articles:

Dalal (2009)[36]

After discussing the role of the RTI Act in the democracy, the author has given constraints in the way of the RTI Act. He has discussed the constraints faced by both the information provider and information seeker. In the end he has given valuable suggestions to overcome these constraints.

Dhaka (2009)[37]

In this article author described RTI as a tool of good-governance, people participation, democratisation of governance, public accountability, rule of law, combating corruption, administrative efficiency and protection of civil liberties. He has also discussed the problems in the way of implementation of RTI Act including:- poor suo-moto disclosure, non

---

34 Dadwal, Lalit, "Right to Information", Yug Prakashan, Shimla, 2010.

35 Verma, "Right To Information Act", (Hardcover) , Maxford Books (2011)

36 Dalal Rajvinder, " RTI Act 2005: Expectations and Constraints" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

37 Dhaka S. Rajiv, "Right to Information Act and Good Governance: Operational Problems and Road Ahead" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

enlisting of the public authorities, poor record maintenance, appointment of junior officers as PIO, poor infrastructure and lake of awareness etc.

Gahlot (2009)[38]

According to author the enactment of the RTI Act 2005, has ushered in a new era in the history of Indian democracy. It has imparted transparency and accountability in the system. He has raised some questions related with the implementation part of the act and stressed upon the need of NGOs and Civil Society.

Huja (2009)[39]

According to the author the capacity building initiatives in the wake of enactment of RTI Act require a strong emphasis on conceptual clarity and sensitisation towards the utility and importance of the Act. In fact everybody in the State Governments needs to be trained about the new information regime.

Kataria (2009)[40]

In this article the author has analysed how RTI can improve the Indian Administration. He has mentioned RTI as a tool of good- governance along with E-governance and citizen's charter which aims at accountability, transparency, efficiency, economy, rule of law, participation and equity and inclusiveness.

Mishra (2009)[41]

This article includes the genesis of Right to Information in different parts of the world, the Indian scenario and The Right to Information Act 2005.The author has discussed in detail the process, the role of the government, significance of RTI and RTI and decentralised governance. At the end author has given suggestions to strengthen RTI.

Palanithurai (2009)[42]

This article titled "Problems and Scope in Handling RTI from Grass root Perspective". This article is a case study of the state of Tamil Nadu. This article talks about the state information commission's structure, functions and working in the state and reception and disposal of cases. Further the

---

38 Gahlot N.S. , " Right To Information Act: A Review of Its Implementation" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

39 Huja Rakesh, " The RTI Act and Training- Brief Comment s on Capacity Building at the State Level" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

40 Kataria k.S.,"Role of RTI in Reforming the Indian Administration", The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3

41 Mishra Sweta, "Right to Information and Decentralized Governance" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

42 Palanithurai.G., " Problems and Scope In Handling RTI From Grass root Perspective" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

author has mentioned about RTI implementation in Panchayati Raj Institutions through E- Governance.

Palekar (2009)[43]

In this article the author after giving the background of RTI in the world and India has given a case study of Tamil Nadu. He has discussed the implementation of RTI in state government, secretariat, directorate, district, block and gram Panchayat. He has stressed upon the role of NGOs in the implementation of RTI.

Roy (2009) [44]

After giving the background of the RTI Act, the author has discussed some emerging issues in the field such as – disclosure of File Notings, UPSC`s selection process, transparency in judicial functioning. At the end he has given suggestions to follow.

Sastry (2009)[45]

The author has stressed upon the need of recognition of RTI Act as a human right as it is done in America. According to him RTI should be a fundamental right in the constitution and for this the Supreme Court has to play a great role. Supreme Court should be given the Suo-moto power on the violation of this human right.

Siwach (2009)[46]

This article is a comparative study of implementation of RTI in Haryana and other 9 states including Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P. and Uttrakhand during 2005-08. The disposal rate of the cases in Haryana is maximum i.e. 96% during the period. At last he has mentioned some hurdles in the way of implementation of RTI Act.

Choudhary and Gautam (2011)[47]

After discussing the historical background of the RTI Act, the authors have discussed the objectives and the applicability of the RTI Act., and then they discussed the relationship between RTI and good-governance. Further they have mentioned the some of the judgements of the Supreme Court in favour of the citizen's Right to know.

---

43 Palekar S.A., "Ringht To Information: An Analysis" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

44 Roy Jaitilak Guha, " The Right To Information: Some Emerging Issues of Public Concern" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

45 Sastry T.S.N. , " Right to Information As a Human Right: The Role of Supreme Court" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

46 Siwach Kumar Raj, "Right to Information Act 2005: An Experience of Haryana" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

47 Chaudhary Vijay and Gautam Priksha, "Role of RII in Good Governance", Ibid pp. 454.

Dadwal and Chauhan (2011)[48]

In this article titled, "RTI and Official Secrecy in the system of Governance in India". Authors mentioned secrecy is the basic cause of the corruption. Authors discussed some of the decisions of Supreme Court in order to securing freedom of Information like: - state of U.P Vs Raj Narian, S.P Gupta Vs Union of India, Reliance petrochemical (P) Ltd. Vs Indian Express Newspaper Bombay (P) Ltd., Indian Express Newspaper Bombay (P) Ltd. Vs Union of India etc. Further they suggested some measures for the better implementation of the RTI Act.

Kaur (2011)[49]

Present article, "RTI Act, 2005; a study" author has given the background, main features of RTI including the right of the citizens, exemption from disclosure of the information, obligations of the public authority under the RTI Act are discussed in detail. Further she mentioned about the functioning, power and duties of the State Information Commissions. At the end she has discussed some of the problems in the ways of RTI implementation and suggested some measures.

Kumar and Dahia (2011)[50]

In this article titled RTI Act; an instrument to good governance, author mentioned an inverse relationship between the degree of transparency and level of corruption; thus more the degree of transparency less the level of corruption and vice-versa. Further author analysis the data of four years (2005 to 2009) from the RTI Annual Return Report submitted by various public authorities operated under the central government. The data has been analysed with respect to number of RTI application filed under the act, number of application rejected, application fee, number of cases rejected, total amount of penalty imposed etc. After analysing the data it showed that there is an increasing trend in the number of application filed which signifies that the tendency of the common masses towards the utilisation of the RTI Act is growing. At last author has suggested some suggestions for the better implementation of the RTI Act.

Kundu and Chahar (2011)[51]

In this article authors described governance a very old concept as old human civilisation. They considered RTI as the tool of good-governance,

---

48 Dadwal Lalit &Chauhan Kusum , "Right to Information & Official Secrecy in the system of governance in India",Op.cid, pp.428.

49 Kaur Geetender, " Right to Information Act, 2005: Op.cit., pp.439.

50 kumar Birender and Dahiya S.S., " Right to Information Act: An Instrument to Good – Governance", Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

51 Kundu R.K. & Chahar S.S., "Right to Information for Effective Governence in India: A SWOT analysis", Op.cid, pp.359.

which provides the transparency and accountability in the governance. Authors also mentioned about the 2nd ARC report and its 60 recommendations. Further they suggested some of the measures for the success of the RTI Act including: - participation of the people, well-equipped officers, sound budget for the RTI etc.

Sharma and Verma (2011)[52]

In this article the author showed the importance of the information by regarding information as the oxygen of the democracy. This article is divided into seven sections. The first section explains the relevance of the Right to Know in the development of democracy. The concept of good-governance has been discussed in the part two. Right to Information in the promotion of good-governance and the RTI Act, 2005 has been discussed in the third and fourth section respectively. An assessment of the RTI as a tool of good-governance and the major challenges it faces in the establishing the transparent and accountable system of government in the democratic setup is discussed respectively in fifth and sixth section. The last section deals with various measures and suggestion that will go a long way in making the RTI Act a powerful tool in ensuring good-governance and establishing a real democracy in India.

Singh and Kumar (2011)[53]

In this article authors highlighted the importance of the RTI Act as the tool of good-governance. Further they considered RTI as a tool to increase transparency, accountability, participation and predictability in the governance. At last authors suggested some ways to make RTI effective for good-governance like: - proper people's participation, awareness among the common masses, use of information & technology in the governance etc.

Ramanjeet Kaur Johal and Pooja Chanwaria (2011)[54]

In this article authors emphasised upon the importance of the RTI as a tool of good-governance. They discussed about the need for making our system participatory, protection of civil liberties, limiting abuse of discretion, an antidote to corruption, elixir for media, knowledge of laws and policies etc. Further authors have given a case study of the district of Food & Supply, District Ambala, Hariyana. In this study they found the poor implementation of the RTI Act and suggested some measures for the better implementation of this Act.

---

52 Sharma Dutt Gopal &Verma Singh Laxmi, "Democracy, RTI & Good Governace in India-Challenges and resposes"Ibid. pp.414.

53 Singh Mohinder & Kumar Anil, "RTI & Good Governance",Ibid, P.333.

54 Johal kaur Ramanjeet & Chanwaria Pooja, "Implementaion of Right to Information Act: Are Public Authorities doing their Bit?" Ibid. P.385

Singh (2011)[55]

In this article author has stressed upon the milestone of ethical governance. He compared the information acts of USA, UK and India. He has also discussed the problems in the way of implementation of the RTI. Author also mention about the working of the government towards making RTI more effective in providing Ethical Governance in the country.

Ansari (2012)[56]

In this present article author, who is also a Central Information Commissioner, showed the relationship between RTI and good governance. He considered RTI as a tool to development in the process of governance. In last part of the article he has discussed about RTI and its Impact on Major Indicators of Development.

Tiwari (2012)[57]

In this article author, after giving the historical background of the RTI act in India, stressed upon the procedure of seeking the information and the information which can be denied by the public authorities. At last author has suggested some suggestions for the better implementation of the RTI Act.

Need and Importance of the study:

The RTI is essentially a citizen's fundamental right. The Constitution of India and important international human right instruments underscore its importance. It was though citizen's concerted efforts that the Act came into being. Citizen's RTI is a necessary prerequisite for a successful democracy, transparency, accountability and good-governance. Democracy cannot be ensured without an effective implementation of RTI. The Act has some good provisions to help citizens realise their rights. However, bureaucratic bias against openness and accountability is a serious threat to the RTI. The Act and its institutions need to be freed from the clutches of rigid bureaucracy. In position of authority, particularly in relation to the RTI Act, there is a need of people from all walks of life. Without putting concerned and dedicated people in position of authority, it would not be possible to change the mindset. There is a need to go beyond the act to implement the citizen's right to know, so as to lead to transparency,

---

[55] Singh Swinder, "Right to Information Act- A Milestone towards Ethical Governance", Ibid. pp. 344.

[56]http://www.caluniv.ac.in/Global%20mdia%20journal/WINTER%202010%20COMMENTARIES/Commentaries%201.pdf

[57] http://cic.gov.in/CIC-Events/IC-MA-LectureAtUNESCO-04122008.pdf

accountability at good-governance. There is a need to put together concerted efforts to implement the RTI in letter and spirit if the country is to be saved form corruption and tyranny.

At present, no comprehensive study seems to have been done in this field; hence the study acquires more importance. This research will help bureaucracy to get acquainted with their new role on one hand while on the other hand it can give insight regarding problems faced by general public while getting information under RTI. The study has offered concretes suggestions, which can immensely help policy makers to make necessary amendments in the act.

Therefore in the present circumstances the study has a lot of importance and can be termed need of the hour. The researcher has selected the topic in view of the fact that no systematic study has been conducted on the implementation part of the RTI Act 2005 in Himachal Pradesh particularly. Another reason for the selection of the topic is the special interest of the researcher on the subject. Moreover Right to Information is very important act and proper implementation of this act can bring out transparency, responsibility and efficiency in the working of governance. This study can be useful for the students of public administration on the one hand and can also give insight on the functioning of Right to Information act in Himachal Pradesh.

The Objectives of Study

1. To study and analyse the salient features of Right to Information Act 2005.
2. To discuss the machinery for the implementation of the Right to Information Act in Himachal Pradesh.
3. To discuss the functioning of the State Information Commission in H.P.
4. To study the role of Right to Information in the process of development.
5. To find out problems faced by Public Information Officers while discharging their responsibilities.
6. To find out constraints faced by General Public while using Right to Information & to give concrete suggestions for the effective implementation of the act in the State.
7. To study the landmark judgements of the State Information Commission of Himachal Pradesh.

Hypothesis

The major hypotheses of research study are given below:-

- ❖ State Information Commission in Himachal Pradesh is functioning efficiently and effectively in Himachal Pradesh.

- The RTI is playing very important role in the process of development in Himachal Pradesh.
- The PIO's are facing constraints in discharging their responsibilities.
- The State Information Commission has delivered many significant and landmark judgements.
- General public is facing many problems while using the RTI.

Research Methodology

Present research is analytical and exploratory, so in order to achieve above mentioned objectives of the present study both primary and secondary data will be used.

Secondary Data

To make the study more relevant and authentic various sources will be consulted. Mainly the secondary data will be collected from the following sources.

- Books and Journals
- Articles from various websites
- Research reports
- Published and unpublished reports (annual reports of State Information Commission),
- Magazines and Newspapers,
- Documents and Circulars.
- Records and reference literature published by government of Himachal Pradesh.

Primary data

Primary data will be collected through two interview schedules, one for the 100 Public Information Officers and other for a sample of 500 RTI users from among the general public to analyse the public response pertaining to RTI.

Study Area

In Himachal Pradesh there are 12 districts viz. Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahul-Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Solan, Una. Out of these 12 districts, Shimla, Kangra and Mandi will be selected on the basis of higher number of appeals received by State Information Commission *(as given in annexure I)*.

Out of 125 public authorities mentioned in the annual report (2010-11) of State Information Commission of Himachal Pradesh, ten departments viz. Public Work Department, Irrigation Department, Police department, Rural Development, Panchayti Raj Department, Elementary Education Department, Higher Education Department, Forest Farming & Conservation, Co-operatives, Public Service Commission and H.P.S.S.S Board Hamirpur will be selected specifically for study on the basis of higher number of RTI

applications received by these Departments *(as given in annexure 2*).

Sample Design

To know about the response from the RTI users, one schedule will be administered to a sample of 500 respondents from the general public on the basis of random sampling from the list of RTI users received from the State Information Commission. These respondents will be specifically those who would have exercised their Right to Information and asked information from Public Information Officers.

In the ten departments (selected above) 100 Public Information Officers will be selected (ten from each department) randomly as a sample for the present study. Schedules will be administered to these Public Information Officers in order to know about various problems faced by them in discharging their responsibilities as Public Information Officers.

Analysis of data will be done on the basis of percentage and interpretation basis.

Plan of Chapters

1. Introduction
2. H.P. Right to Information Rule 2006.
3. Working of State Information Commission in Himachal Pradesh.
4. RTI and Development.
5. Issues and constraints in the implementation of RTI Act.
6. Conclusions and suggestions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Barowalia J.N., "Commentary on Right to Information Act" Universal Law Publication Co. Ltd. 2008.

Barthwal, C.P., "Good Governance in India" in C.P. Bhardwal (Ed.), Deep and Deep Publication Pvt. Limited, Delhi, 2003.

Bhattacharya, Mohit, "New Horizons of Public Administration", Right to Information, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors New Delhi, 2009.

Dadwal, Lalit, "Right to Infornation", Yug Prakashan, Shimla, 2010.

Fadia .B .l. Fadia. Kuldeep, "Administrative Theories and Concepts", Openness and Right to Information, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2009.

Gandhi Rajiv, "Responsive and Representative Administration: Panchayati Raj" Inaugural speech at the workshop of District Collectors and Magistrates on Responsive Administration, Hydrabad, Feb.13, 1988. G. Palanithurai (ed) Rajiv Gandhi`s vision on Local governance, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2009.

Goel S.L. "Right to Information and Good Governance", New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publication,2007.

Gupta Santosh, "Himachal Darpan", Himachal Pradesh: Administration, Akash Publishing House,2011.

J.Milton, Areopagita,London(1/189), as quoted by M.C Pramodan, in "Right to Know: the jurisprudence and Practice", Cohin University Law Review, Vol. xx, No. 1&2, March-June,1996.

J.SMill, "On Liberty", in M.Crwling(ed.), Selcted Writings of John Stuart Mill (1968), Quoted by M.C Pramodan,op.cit.

Jain Abhishek, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Hamirpur (H.P), "Capacity Building for Access to Information's Project", November, 2009.

Jain.N.K., "Right to Information Concept Law Practice", Necessity of Right to Information and Position in other Countries, Regal Publications New Delhi, 2007.

Joghrao V.S., "Law Relating to Right to information" , Vol.1 ,Pantagon Press New Delhi, 2009.

Joghrao V.S., "Law Relating to Right to information" , Vol.2 ,Pantagon Press New Delhi, 2009.

Johnson. H. Peter, "RTI in Literacy: Responsive and Comprehensive", International Reading Association, 2006.

Jreat. Manoj, "Geography of Himachal Pradesh", Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi in association with Institute of Integrated Himalayan Studies, H.P. University, Shimla.2006.

Laxmikant. M, "Public Administration", Accountability and Control, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd. New Delhi, 2009, pp. 232.

M.C.Pramoden, “Right to know: The Jurisprudence and Practice”, Cochin University Law Review, 1996.

Mittoo Hari Krishan, "Himachal Pradesh: India –Desh aur Log”, History of Himachal Pradesh, National Book Trust, India.2006.

Rowat, Donald C., “Laws on Access to Official Documents”, in T.N. Chaturvedi (Ed.), Secrecy in Government, New Delhi, IIPA (1980).

Ryder D. Rodney, “Right to Information-Law Policy and Practice”, Wadhwa and Companey Nagpur 2006.

Shankari, Dabashish, “Notes on Freedom of Information Legislation in Different Countries (Mimeographed), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives, New Delhi, 2000.

Shrivastava K. M, “The Right to Information: A Global Perspective”, Lancer Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2009.

Singh Vivek Kumar, “Significant Issue in Public Administration”, Right To Information , Unique Publishers New Delhi,2010.

Thakur Hardeep, “Dev Bhoomi Himachal Pradesh: Geography, History, Culture, Demography and Economy”, Administrative History, J.M.D. publications, Shimla-5.2010.

Nayak Venkatesh, “Governance in a Right Framework and the Right to Information” Social Action, Vol. No. 56 ,2006.

JOURNALS/REPORTS

Ahmad. Shamshood, “Right to Information: Issue of Administrative Efficiency, Public Accountability and Good Governance in India”, The Indian Journal of Public Administration, July-Sept.2009, vol. LV.

Chaudhary Vijay and Gautam Priksha, “Role of RII in Good Governance” Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Dadwal Lalit & Chauhan Kusum , “Right to Information & Official Secrecy in the system of governance in India”, Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Dalal Rajvinder, “ RTI Act 2005: Expectations and Constraints” The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Dhaka S. Rajiv, “Right to Information Act and Good Governance: Operational Problems and Road Ahead” The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Empowering people with Right to Information, The Pioneer Dated 13th May 2005.

Gahlot N.S., "Right To Information Act: A Review of Its Implementation" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Gorwala A.D. "Report of Public Administration of Efficient Conduct of State Enterprises, Government of India, 1951", "Paul A. Appleby, Public Administration in India", Report of a Survey Delhi, Mangal Publication, 1953.

Huja Rakesh, " The RTI Act and Training- Brief Comment s on Capacity Building at the State Level" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Johal kaur Ramanjeet & Chanwaria Pooja, "Implementaion of Right to Information Act: Are Public Authorities doing their Bit?" Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Kataria k.S.,"Role of RTI in Reforming the Indian Administration", The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3

Kaur Geetender, " Right to Information Act, 2005: The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Kumar Birender and Dahiya S.S., " Right to Information Act: An Instrument to Good –Governance", Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Kumar Virender, "Don't Dilute RTI Act" The Tribune dated 6th August 2006.

Kundu R.K. & Chahar S.S., "Right to Information for Effective Governence in India: A SWOT analysis" "Challenges in governance" , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Mishra Sweta, "Right to Information and Decentralized Governance" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Mokta .Mamta and Jyoti.Vivek, "The RTI Act 2005 as a potent weapon in the hands of citizen: present status and issues". The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Nayak Venkatash & Mitra Rashmi, "Right to Information the most precious Right" The Tribune (30th September, 2007).

Palanithurai.G., " Problems and Scope In Handling RTI From Grass root Perspective" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Palekar S.A., "Ringht To Information: An Analysis" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Roy Jaitilak Guha, " The Right To Information: Some Emerging Issues of Public Concern" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July – Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Sapna Chadah, "Right to Information Regime in India", a Critical Appraisal "The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) January-March 2006, pp. 3 - 5.

Sarkar S.K. & Chagti, Anuradha S. "Right to Information:Towards Transparency & Openness" Management in Government Journal of Administrative Reforms, (2009) Vol.XXXX No. pp.479.

Sastry T.S.N. , " Right to Information As a Human Right: The Role of Supreme Court" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July – Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Shailesh Gandhi, "A path to Swaraj", Seminar, No 551, 2005.

Sharma Dutt Gopal &Verma Singh Laxmi, "Democracy, RTI & Good Governace in India-Challenges and resposes" Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Singh Mohinder & Kumar Anil, "RTI & Good Governance", Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Singh Ranbir, "RTI ineffective in Harayana" The Tribune, July 1,2009.

Singh Shivraj,Jain Arushi,The dyanimics of Right to information Act & its implementation in Himachal Pradesh,The Indian Journal of Public Administration,Indian Institute of Public Administration. New Delhi,Vol.LV,July-September 2009.

Singh Swinder, "Right to Information Act- A Milestone towards Ethical Governance", Challenges in governance , Vol II 2011, edited by prof. Mamta Mokta, Prof. S.S. Chouhan, Prof S.K. Mahajan and Dr. Simmi Agnihotri, Anamica Publishers & Distributers (Pvt) Ltd.

Siwach Kumar Raj, "Right to Information Act 2005: An Experience of Haryana" The Indian Journal of Public Administration , July –Sept. 2009, Vol. LV, No. 3.

Sowmya Shiv Kumar and Eric Kebart , "Changing Disclosure", seminar, July, 2005.

The Tribune, "Now, Chinese can sue govt. on failure to give info!" vol.131.no. 226 (H.P. Edition), August17, 2011.

Annexure no. 1

District wise breakup of the appeals received by the State Information Commission (2010-11).

Name of the district	No of applications received
Shimla	78
Kangra	57
Mandi	36
Outside State	27
Solan	26
Hamirpur	21
Una	15
Bilaspur	12
Sirmour	9
Kullu	9
Chamba	9
Kinnaur	1

Annexure no. 2

The details of applications received, applications rejected, appeals filed, fee collected etc. by various public authorities (2010-11) in Himachal Pradesh:—

Sr. No.	Name of Public Authority	Number of applications received	Applications rejected by	Appeals filed before the First Appellate Authorities	Appeals filed before the State Information Commission	Number of cases where compensation was awarded by the Commission	Amount of fee collected
1.	H.P. High Court	258	60	13			5564
2.	Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	59		2			968
3.	Lokayukta	15	5				60
4.	State Information Commission	36					732
5.	State Commission for Women	22		1	1		315
6.	***Public Service Commission***	***663***		***21***	***2***		***18068***
7.	***H.P.S.S.S. Board Hamirpur***	***265 8***	***15***	***47***	***3***		***58000***
8.	HPERC	20		1			800
9.	Divisional Commissioner Shimla	38					059
10.	Divisional Commissioner Kangra	64			1		3690
11.	Divisional Commissioner Mandi	41					1731
	Himachal Pradesh Secretariat						
12.	Administrative Reforms	2					20

13.	Agriculture	10					705
14.	Forest	51		1			1155
15.	Public Works	5128		162	15		124330
16.	General Administration	45			1		1835
17.	Health & Family Welfare	124		3	3		1643
18.	Home	67	3	1	2		3704
19.	Irrigation & Public Health	1867	89	26	9		92383
20.	Personnel	258	5	7	2		7856
21.	Finance	100					1934
22.	Transport	19					1119
23.	Law	16		1			831
24.	Secretariat Administration	15			7		484
25.	Excise 8 Taxation	12					445
26.	Election	269					2363
27.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	9					243
28,	CnopirH: (in	16					375
29.	Printing & Stationery	3					770
30.	Information & Public Relation	4					82
31.	Horticulture	14		1			3331
32.	Revenue	224	31	5			4503
33.	Housing	9					338
34.	Language. Art & Culture	55					1669
35.	Tourism	18					310
36.	Sainik Welfare	9					300

37.	Technical Education	12	2	3			1380
38.	Ayurveda	9					140
39.	Tribal Development	6					848
40.	Industries	22					344
41.	LEP	14					350
42.	Town & Country Planning	7					131
Administrative Departments							
43.	Agriculture	63		3	2		2225
44.	Animal Husbandry	162	4	4			4573
45.	Ayurveda	335		6			8277
46.	Home Guards and Civil Defence	45					1241
47.	***Police***	***4399***	***128***	***162***	***18***		***91161***
48.	**Co-operative**	**548**	**7**	**22**	**2**	**1**	**22326**
49.	***Elementary Education***	***3690***	***5***	***127***	***10***	***1***	***47369***
50.	Information Technology	11			1		346
51.	Excise & Taxation	237	1	15	4		4613
52.	Fisheries	28					641
53.	Food & Civil Supplies	188		1			3898
54.	***Forest Farming & Conservation***	***675***	***6***	***6***	***11***		***47702***
55	Health and Family Welfare	248		14	11	1	7012
56.	Horticulture	130		3	2		3660
57.	Industries	383	14	1	1		17088
58.	Science & Technology	7			1		102
59.	***Irrigation & Public***	***1867***	***89***	***26***	***9***		***92383***

	Health						
60.	Energy	13					150
61.	Estates	20					183
62.	Health. Safety and Regulation	7					146
63.	Dental Health Services	33					210
64.	Labour & Employment	213		3			5716
65.	Consolidation of Holdings	66			33	3	958
66.	Land Records	29					349
67.	Printing & Stationery	35					1727
68.	Information and Public Relations	52		5			1418
69.	***Rural Development & Panchayati Raj***	***6767***	***37***	***138***	***23***	***3***	***183998***
70.	Settlement (Shimla)	92		6	3		9753
71.	Settlement (Kangra)	JzJ		8	1		9123
72.	Social Justice & Empowerment	974		11			15613
73.	Electrical Inspectorate	15					42
74.	Sainik Welfare	70		2			2591
75.	State Vigilance & Anti Corruption Bureau	344	24	16	1		4328
76.	***Public Works***	***5128***	***105***	***162***	***15***		***124330***
77.	Language. Art & Culture	46					1219
78.	Tribal Development	10					725
79.	Technical Education	190			2		1590

80.	Tourism & Civil Aviation	106					4430
81.	Town & Country Planning	312		4	1		13634
82.	Transport	526	4	2			21049
83.	Treasuries	47					5085
84.	Urban Development	55		1	2		1122
85.	Youth Services & Sports	44					2712
86.	Mountaineering & Allied Sports, Manali	10					130
87.	***Higher Education***	***2061***		***24***	***20***		***26951***
88.	Planning	65		1	1		1190
89.	Prosecution	17					277
Deputy Commissioners							
90.	Bilaspur	336			2		6743
91.	Cham ba	411		1	2		7089
92.	Hamirpor	794		9	1		10573
93.	Kangra	982		52	3	1	13267
94.	Kinnaur	288					9947
95.	Kullu	372		8			5588
96.	Mandi	791		7	4		17190
97.	Shimla	846		18	2		17196
98.	Sirmour	302		7			4904
99.	Solan	842		9	2		8150
100.	Una	391			1		5553
CORPORATIONS							
101.	Financial Corporation	132	14	11	3		4104

102.	Forest Corporation	175			4		7866
103.	General Industries Corporation	39	7	2	1		1396
104.	H.P.M.C.	9					212
105.	State Industrial Development Corporation	63	25	1			3851
106.	AIPIL	3					30
107.	Agro Industries Corporation	12					336
108.	Ex-Servicemen Corporation	22					1184
109.	HP Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	2					20
110.	Tourism Development Corporation	119		8	4		3914
111.	Road Transport Corporation	763		10	5		50385
112.	Municipal Corporation, Shimla	835		38	14		28331
113.	Civil Supplies Corporation	112		2			3062
114.	Coop.Milk Producers Federation	15		1	1		1296
115.	Himurja	97		4	1		3456
116.	Electronic Development Corporation	18		2			175
117.	Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation	7					195
118.	Small Industries Development corporation	63	25	1			3851
119.	Power Corporation	58		2			2062

120.	H.P.Minorities Corporation	7					30
121.	KCCB	185	12	10	2		3367
BOARDS							
122.	Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board	102			1		5165
123.	Khadi & Village Industries Board	46			1		1517
124.	Marketing Board	59					1117
125.	H.P.Takniki Shiksha Board	22					365
126.	H P. Board of School Education	252			1		4859
127.	HIMUDA	297	7		2		18250
128.	HPSEB Ltd.	1659	5		5		74702
129.	Wool Federation	6					325
130.	H.P.SociaJ Welfare Board	11					90
131.	Small Industries and Export Corporation	5					273
Universities							
132.	HP University. Shimla	512		31	7		3294
133.	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni(Solan)	280	7	25	5		8049
134.	CSK HP Krishi Vishwa VidyaJaya Palampur	269		8	6		5622
	Total	*43,835*	*442*	*706*	*270*	*8*	*10.89,504*